

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. V.      WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1890.      No. 46.

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## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

#### *Leprosy.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 7, 1890.

SIR: While on a visit of observation at this quarantine, I have been informed by Dr. H. Hayward, assistant resident physician, that during the past quarantine season two cases of leprosy have been detected by himself, his surveillance with regard to this disease being prompted by the circular, Marine-Hospital Service, December 23, 1889. Both cases with baggage were removed to the lazaretto, and the vessels bringing them were compelled to take them out again upon their outward voyage.

The first case was June 23, from the Norwegian steamship *Johannes Brun*, named Frederick Knudsen, and came from Norway. The vessel was engaged in the fruit trade between New Orleans and Spanish Honduras, and being under charter the captain was obliged to carry the leper to the Honduras coast, where he still remains.

The second case was September 13, on the Spanish steamship *Arroyo*. The leper was shipped as a member of the crew in Liverpool (but was a Spaniard), and the captain took him back on the outward bound trip to Liverpool. Prior to the issue of the said circular no particular outlook was kept for cases of leprosy, and cases that excited a passing suspicion were allowed to proceed to the city.

Very respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1890.

SIR: I write to ask your opinion as to the proper future disposition of cases of leprosy which will from time to time be discovered in various parts of the country. Quite a number of these cases have been recently reported, and there is reason for believing that a still greater number are constantly mingling with the population.

It is the consensus of opinion that persons suffering from leprosy, on account of its peculiar nature, its chronic character, and the abhorrence with which the public view it, should be removed from society and humanely cared for and treated in places specially set apart for this

object. It is impracticable for towns, or cities, or even States to provide such places, on account of the expense, the number of cases not being large enough to warrant the necessary expenditure. And what is finally to be done with the lepers that are now illy provided for, and those that will be discovered in the future? They can not be treated in general hospitals, except for a very limited time. It is difficult to return them to their native countries, though most of them are unnaturalized foreigners. Where there are hospitals for contagious diseases (and few places have such hospitals) temporary provision might be made for them. Here they must necessarily be secluded in unfrequented apartments, denied intercourse with relatives and friends, shut out from the world, denied the freedom of out-door exercise because of the popular aversion to the disease, and doomed to a life of suffering, and, what is worse, of mental anguish over their deserted and hopeless state. What is to become of lepers who may happen to be discovered in places which have not even such inadequate means for their detention?

As you well know, there are probably to-day lepers in every large city in the country, which means the necessity of providing as many places for their treatment. Barring the question of expense, it is not wise to multiply these settlements. As it is, the public must be protected at the expense of the liberty and happiness of these unfortunate subjects, whose condition could be greatly ameliorated by their segregation in one or more well-appointed stations in convenient parts of the country.

The suggestion of my friend, Doctor Duhring, I think a good one. It is that the Government should provide places where persons afflicted with leprosy could be separated from the public and humanely cared for and treated in such a manner as not to deprive them entirely of the comforts and enjoyments of life. The protection of the public and the humane management of the unfortunate subjects of this disease are the two-fold objects that would be accomplished by this course. The expense would be comparatively small, while the relief to communities, the advantages to the sick, and the gain on the side of humanity would be very great.

Within a few years four cases of leprosy have been reported in Philadelphia and vicinity. Two of these, after having been isolated in the municipal hospital for contagious diseases for nearly a year, were returned to their home in South America. A third case is now confined in the hospital. The remaining case was discovered a few days ago, and is located at Chester, Pa. It is a fact that we have not, and are not likely to have, a suitable place for the care of these cases. If the Government had one or more leper stations the question would be solved to the advantage of the community and of the patients.

I think the matter is of sufficient importance for the Government to act upon. You have already considered the subject of leprosy in connection with the national quarantine regulations. Will you kindly advise me what, in your opinion, will be the best disposition to make of lepers who elude quarantine and locate in different parts of the country? Is it within the province of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, as the executive of the national health laws, to promote a plan for the solution of this question, which interests the whole country?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. FORD.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 5, 1890.*

DEAR DOCTOR: We have at present isolated in the Delaware County pest-house a case of leprosy. The man is by birth a Swede, unmarried, without relatives in this country, and not a naturalized citizen of the United States. It would be an act of mercy to him, and relieve the county of a serious encumbrance, if he could be returned to his native country, and placed in one of the leper colonies which exist there. Will not your powers under the recent act enable you to take such action in his case?

I have the honor to be, yours very truly,  
BENJ. LEE, M. D., *Secretary.*

*Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

COLORADO—*Denver.*—Month of October, 1890. Population, 150,000. Total deaths, 256, including phthisis pulmonalis, 28; diphtheria, 21; and enteric fever, 72.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola.*—Month of October, 1890. Population, 15,000. Total deaths, 18, including phthisis pulmonalis 3 and enteric fever 3.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of October, 1890. Population, 50,600. Total deaths, 75, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; diphtheria, 20; and enteric fever, 8.

IOWA—Month of September, 1890. The following mortuary report is taken from the *Monthly Bulletin* for October:

*Council Bluffs.*—September. Consumption, 1; diphtheria, 2; typhoid fever, 2. Total deaths, 18. Population, 28,000. Death rate, 0.91.

*Davenport.*—September. Diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 1; consumption, 2; pneumonia, 1. Total deaths, 24. Population, 33,715. Death rate per 1,000, 0.72. Same month in 1889, 0.92.

*Des Moines.*—September. Consumption, 5; diphtheria, 7; typhoid fever, 2; diarrhœal diseases, 4. Total deaths, 44. Population, 53,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.54.

*Dubuque.*—September. Consumption, 4; pneumonia, 1; diphtheria, 10; typhoid fever, 4; meningitis, 2. Total deaths, 39. Population, 30,147. Death rate, 1.3. Same month, 1889, 0.94.

*Keokuk.*—September. Consumption, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Total deaths, 16. Population, 14,500. Death rate per 1,000, 1.11. Same month, 1889, 0.50.

*Muscatine.*—September. Diphtheria, 3. Total deaths, 12. Population, 12,000. Death rate, 1.

*Keokuk.*—Month of October, 1890. Population, 19,825. Total deaths, 16, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; and membranous croup, 1.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville.*—Month of October, 1890, Population, 227,000. Total deaths, 276, including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; diphtheria, 16; enteric fever, 20; scarlet fever, 3; and croup, 3.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fall River.*—Month of October, 1890. Population, 75,000. Total deaths, 138, including enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 7; and croup, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended November 1, 1890. Reports to the State

board of health, Lansing, from 67 observers, indicate that measles, whooping-cough, pleuritis, and typhoid fever increased, and that cholera infantum, puerperil fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, dysentery, inflammation of kidney, and inflammation of brain increased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 31 places, scarlet fever at 32 places, enteric fever at 36 places, and measles at 11 places.

*Grand Rapids.*—Month of October, 1890. Population, 70,000. Total deaths, 66, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 10; and scarlet fever, 1.

MINNESOTA.—Month of September, 1890. Reports of the State board of health show a total of 802 deaths in a population of 1,047,860, including enteric fever, 35; diphtheria, 39; scarlet fever, 4; measles, 1; and croup, 11.

*Leprosy.*—The following extracts and statistics relative to leprosy are taken from Doctor Gronvold's report to the State board of health:

As a result of the inquiries (up to September, 1890), sixteen cases of leprosy are now known to be in the State. The number of lepers is larger than previously reported, because some were overlooked in the previous investigations, as the disease appears in them in a very mild form, and they enjoy comparatively good health. Occasional pains and discomforts have been ascribed to rheumatism, and in some of them the disease seems, at present, to be at a standstill, especially in cases of the anæsthetic form. In other cases the symptoms of the disease have only lately been conspicuous.

As long as immigration goes on there will be found, occasionally, new cases, while the old ones die out. After the experience of the past forty years, there is little danger of the disease spreading. We have had lepers among us for the last fifty years, and not one case, of even probable contagion, has been discovered. The disease is dying out here. As to keeping out the disease in the early stages by quarantine, it is, as Doctor Hansen, of Bergen, Norway, says, impossible, as not even an expert could, at that time, make out the diagnosis.

The following is a list of the cases now in Minnesota, with some of the details (the residence is given by counties):

No.	Sex.	Residence.	Age.	In America.	A leper.	Form of disease.	Present condition.
			<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>		
1	Male.....	Renville.....	74	24	17	Anæsthetic.....	Very good.
2	Male.....	Rice.....	36	27	14	Tubercular.....	Getting worse.
3	Male.....	Otter Tail.....	60	16	30	Anæsthetic.....	Fairly good.
4	Male.....	Wilkin.....	50	19	32	do.....	Good.
5	Male.....	Dodge.....	42	19	23	do.....	Fairly good.
6	Male.....	Faribault.....	70	23	23	do.....	Getting old.
7	Male.....	Polk.....	56	26	.....	Tubercular.....	Getting worse.
8	Male.....	YellowMeadow	33	14	5	do.....	Do.
9	Male.....	Chisago.....	52	9	10	do.....	Do.
10	Female.....	Polk.....	50	16	20	Anæsthetic.....	Doing work.
11	Male.....	Renville.....	47	3	5	do.....	Atrophy of mus- [cle.
12	Male.....	Hennepin.....	28	10	6	Tubercular.....	Good.
13	Male.....	Clay.....	40	22	.....	Anæsthetic.....	Very good.
14	Female.....	Filmore.....	40	20	16	Tubercular.....	Very good.
15	Female.....	Goodhue.....	.....	20	.....	Anæsthetic.....	.....
16	Male.....	Mower.....	64	34	.....	do.....	.....

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 292,274. Total deaths, 512, including diphtheria, 23; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 2; and whooping-cough, 6.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of October, 1890. Population, 325,000. Total deaths, 477, including phthisis pulmonalis, 56; enteric fever, 24; diphtheria, 38; and croup, 10.

*Dayton*.—Month of October, 1890. Population, 60,000. Total deaths, 86, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 2; and croup, 6.

TENNESSEE—*Memphis*.—Month of October, 1890. Population, 62,000. Total deaths, 136, including diphtheria 11 and enteric fever 8.

*Nashville*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 68,531. Total deaths, 97, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; enteric fever, 3; croup, 2; and whooping-cough, 1.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of October, 1890. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 97, including phthisis pulmonalis 12 and enteric fever 8.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of October, 1890. Population, 24,000. Total deaths, 34, including enteric fever 2 and diphtheria 1.

*Publications received.*

Fifth annual report of the State board of health of Maine, 1889.

Circulars of the State board of health of New Jersey.



## Table of temperature and rain-fall, week ended November 7, 1890.

[Received from War Department, Signal Office.]

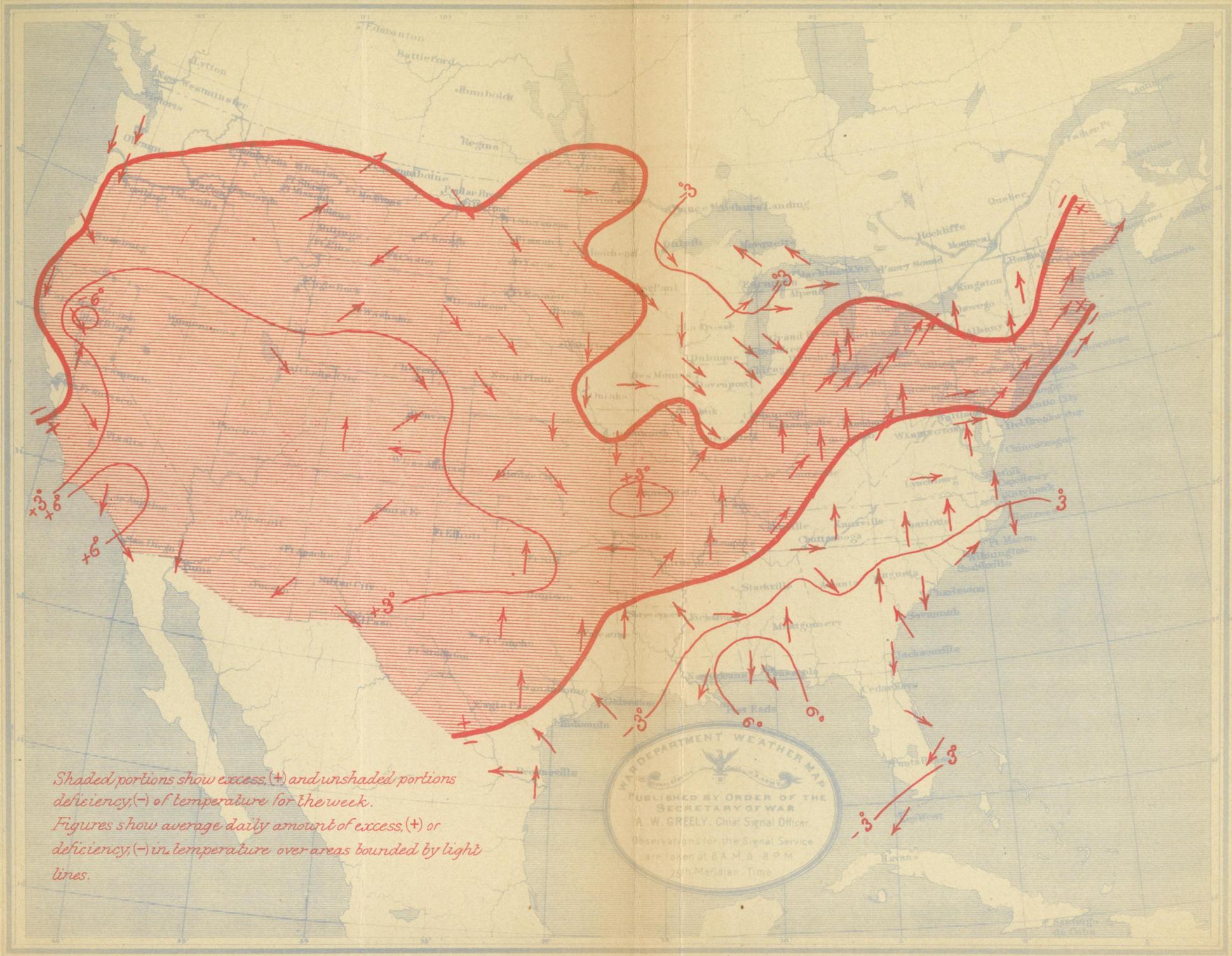
Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rain-fall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.	40	19		1.11		.18
Portland, Me.	39	14		.89		.71
Boston, Mass.	43	21		1.17		1.17
Block Island, R. I.	46	0	0	.98		.98
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.	43		5	.65		.53
New York, N. Y.	47	11		.82		.82
Philadelphia, Pa.	47	10		.76		.74
Atlantic City, N. J.	47	0	0	.84		.84
Baltimore, Md.	49		4	.74		.71
Washington, D. C.	48		7	.68		.66
Lynchburg, Va.	49		3	.79		.79
Norfolk, Va.	53		19	.78		.78
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.	52		11	.91		.91
Wilmington, N. C.	58		28	.50		.59
Charleston, S. C.	61		25	.71		.71
Augusta, Ga.	59		29	.88		.88
Savannah, Ga.	61		35	.53		.53
Jacksonville, Fla.	64		36	.65		.63
Key West, Fla.	76		19	.52		.44
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.	54		11	1.10		1.08
Pensacola, Fla.	61		46	1.19		1.19
Mobile, Ala.	61		46	1.05		1.05
Montgomery, Ala.	58		32	.88		.88
Vicksburg, Miss.	58		15	1.29		1.29
New Orleans, La.	63		30	1.20		1.17
Shreveport, La.	59		8	1.12		1.12
Fort Smith, Ark.	55	11		.70		.70
Little Rock, Ark.	55	10		1.11		1.11
Palestine, Tex.	61	3		1.05		1.05
Galveston, Tex.	67		3	1.13		1.13
San Antonio, Tex.	64	7		.37		.37
Corpus Christi, Tex.	67		6	.70		.70
Brownsville, Tex.	70		4	.50		.50
Rio Grande City, Tex.	69		1	.20		.20
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.	54	8		1.10		1.10
Nashville, Tenn.	52	2		.91		.91
Chattanooga, Tenn.	52		19	1.15		1.15
Knoxville, Tenn.	49		10	1.05		.95
Louisville, Ky.	50	13		.91		.91
Indianapolis, Ind.	46	14		.85		.74
Cincinnati, Ohio.	49	4		.76		.75
Columbus, Ohio.	45	11		.79		.76
Pittsburgh, Pa.	45	17		.60		.53
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.	43		8	.76	.29	
Rochester, N. Y.	41	11		.67		.16
Buffalo, N. Y.	42	8		.84		.48
Eric, Pa.	45		3	1.09		.34
Cleveland, Ohio.	43	12		.64		.11
Sandusky, Ohio.	44	9		.76		.36
Toledo, Ohio.	44	5		.67		.34
Detroit, Mich.	43	3		.57	.02	
Port Huron, Mich.	40	10		.62		.15
Alpena, Mich.	37		8	.66		.27
Marquette, Mich.	37		43	.58		.15
Grand Haven, Mich.	42		5	.74		.33
Milwaukee, Wis.	41		16	.48		.40
Chicago, Ill.	44		16	.64		.59
Duluth, Minn.	37		26	.42	.02	
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.	38	0	0	.32		.32
La Crosse, Wis.	41		14	.43		.39
Dubuque, Iowa.	42		2	.51		.50
Davenport, Iowa.	44		9	.46		.33
Des Moines, Iowa.	43		4	.52		.52
Keokuk, Iowa.	46	3		.45		.43
Springfield, Ill.	48		4	.70		.68
Cairo, Ill.	52	15		.94		.94
St. Louis, Mo.	51	9		.63		.63

Table of temperature and rain-fall, week ended November 7, 1890—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rain-fall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Kansas City, Mo.....	48	12	.....	.56	.....	.46
Springfield, Mo.....	48	23	.....	.49	.....	.49
Concordia, Kan.....	45	9	.....	.21	.....	.17
Omaha, Nebr.....	44	.....	5	.30	.....	.30
Yankton, Dak.....	39	15	.....	.15	.....	.14
Valentine, Nebr.....	39	0	0	.08	.....	.07
Huron, Dak.....	37	.....	9	.14	.....	.12
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorhead, Minn.....	32	0	0	.21	.....	.21
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	28	11	.....	.14	.....	.14
Bismarck, Dak.....	33	4	0	.17	.....	.15
Buford, Fort, Dak.....	36	.....	2	.10	.....	.10
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Assinniboine, Fort, Mont.....	39	0	0	.21	.....	.07
Helena, Mont.....	37	14	.....	.14	.....	.14
Custer, Fort, Mont.....	40	6	.....	.10	.22	.....
Rapid City, Dak.....	38	11	.....	.10	.....	.08
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	44	22	.....	.38	.....	.38
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	38	33	.....	.07	.....	.06
North Platte, Nebr.....	41	6	.....	.11	.....	.11
Denver, Colo.....	43	23	.....	.18	.....	.18
Dodge City, Kans.....	46	3	.....	.14	.....	.11
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	54	24	.....	.41	.....	.41
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	41	30	.....	.20	.....	.20
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	47	.....	19	1.64	.....	1.63
Portland, Oreg.....	48	14	.....	1.58	.....	1.39
Roseburg, Oreg.....	48	0	0	.88	.....	.72
Red Bluff, Cal.....	56	48	.....	.82	.....	.82
Sacramento, Cal.....	56	9	.....	.49	.....	.49
San Francisco, Cal.....	57	.....	1	.70	.....	.70
Los Angeles, Cal.....	60	56	.....	.34	.....	.12
San Diego, Cal.....	60	28	.....	.17	.43	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	65	38	.....	.04	.07	.....

*Temperature and Prevailing Direction of Wind, week ending  
November 7<sup>th</sup> 1890.*

Form 106 F

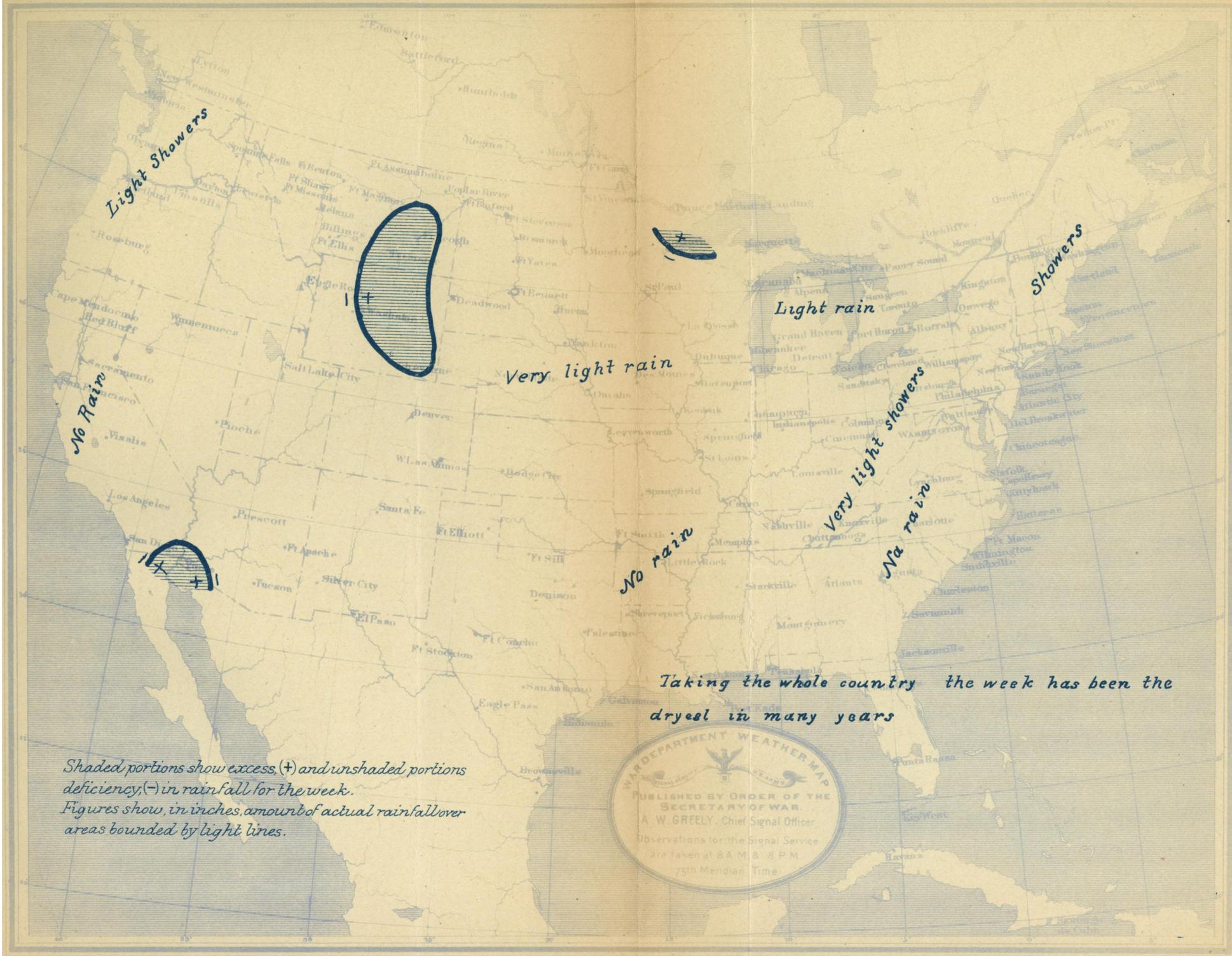


*Shaded portions show excess (+) and unshaded portions  
deficiency (-) of temperature for the week.  
Figures show average daily amount of excess (+) or  
deficiency (-) in temperature over areas bounded by light  
lines.*

WAR DEPARTMENT WEATHER MAP  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE  
SECRETARY OF WAR  
A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer  
Observations for the Signal Service  
are taken at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M.  
25th Meridian Time

# Rainfall, week ending November 7<sup>th</sup> 1890.

Form 106 F



Shaded portions show excess, (+) and unshaded portions deficiency, (-) in rainfall for the week. Figures show, in inches, amount of actual rainfall over areas bounded by light lines.

Taking the whole country the week has been the drier in many years



F O R E I G N .

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 25 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,715,559. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz, 13.3, and the highest in Cardiff, viz, 29.9 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 8 deaths in Salford, 4 in Manchester, 4 in Portsmouth, and 2 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

*London*.—One thousand six hundred and forty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 70; scarlet fever, 29; diphtheria, 23; whooping-cough, 28; enteric fever, 15; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 55. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 417 deaths. In greater London 2,061 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles 35 and diphtheria 10.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 25, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 20.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.4, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 31.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 166 deaths were registered, including typhus, 2; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; and whooping-cough, 3.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended October 25 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 15.6, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 24.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 545, including measles, 10; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 13; whooping-cough, 16; fever, 11; and diarrhoea, 23.

*Dundee*.—*Health report for September, 1890*.—During the month there were 241 deaths registered, representing an annual death rate of 17.67 per 1,000, including scarlet fever, 40; enteric fever, 29; typhus fever, 1; diphtheria, 5; measles, 7; and whooping-cough, 4.

The following table shows the deaths and death rates for the years noted :

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Deaths in September.....	282	181	233	241
Death rate per 1,000.....	21.73	13.72	17.37	17.67

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of August, 1890. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, 218, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; typhus fever, 14; diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; and whooping-cough, 1.

Month of September, 1890. Total deaths, 229, including phthisis pulmonalis, 32; typhus fever, 9; diphtheria, 3; measles, 3; and whooping-cough, 5.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 20,600. Total deaths, 23.

ITALY—*Turin*.—September 10 to 20, 1890. Population, 314,827. Total deaths, 137, including diphtheria 2 and enteric fever 1.

TURKEY IN ASIA—*Cholera*.—The following report has been received through the United States minister at Constantinople, dated October 19, 1890:

The news of the cholera from Aleppo seems not to be very good, the attacks becoming daily more numerous. I regret exceedingly the impossibility of ascertaining the true death rate per day. The quarantine doctor noticing the death rate of the city states that it does not conform to the truth, the chief of police concealing the exact number of deaths. For instance, he says that on the 7th of October the chief of the police of Aleppo notices nineteen cases and nineteen deaths, from which fifteen were sick the day before; instead of this, the truth was, that on that day there were thirty-eight cases and seventeen deaths, among which three were previously ill.

At Orfa new cases are continually occurring and consequently deaths. On the 6th instant, four men died, they having been ill only a few days. On the same day one new case occurred.

I must call your attention to the fact that all the villages surrounding Aleppo and Orfa are infected; so the village of Sinji, Praka, Praji, Rehani, etc. I fear that very soon we shall hear that the epidemic is raging in all the vilayet. The most serious fact is that cholera has made its appearance at Alexandretta, the sea-port of Aleppo. It was carried there by soldiers. The Government at this time ordered the removal of six hundred soldiers from Aleppo via Alexandretta to Beyrout, and among these three died at Alexandretta. It is very probable that we shall not hear of any new cases, but we must believe that it is fearful and awful to see that cholera is approaching. Till today no new cases have occurred at Alexandretta.

The list of deaths which occurred at the Hedjaz from cholera amounted to 4,171.

At Andrinople the small-pox and scarlet fever exists.

Here in the capital we have, besides the small-pox, a few cases of diphtheria.

In my last report I wrote about quarantine in Turkey, and said that the employés of the Turkish Empire like to establish sanitary cordons from which they can obtain money more or less legally in the following manner: Either by allowing travellers to pass without waiting quarantine, or increasing the rate of taxes *ad libitum*; therefore, quarantine is both useless and offensive.

The official reports which we receive from the infected localities are full of description of facts of curruption and bribery. I must add that

it is impossible to change this state of existence, as it arises not from one or two conditions, but from the inherent system of the Turkish Government. In corroboration of my statement I will relate the following facts, taken from an extract of an official report written by the physicians sent to the locality.

At Tor the pilgrims were obliged to take up their abode without shelter, being exposed by day to the burning sun of the Red Sea and at night to extreme dampness. For one thousand men there were only five or six water-closets, consequently the soil was polluted. The buckets with which they drew the water from the wells were placed on the polluted ground, and as no one took the pains to wash from them the filth which consequently remained on the bottom of each bucket owing to its contact with the ground, the water of the well became inevitably filthy, and this water served for their only beverage.

During this time a steamer run ashore not far from the quarantine, and the camel-drivers appointed to draw the water for the pilgrims proceeded to rob the ship, leaving the pilgrims to suffer for water. It is useless to call your attention to the fact that the consequence of drinking this water was diarrhoea and dysentery. Not a drop of disinfecting remedy was to be found at Tor. The food was of the worst quality and excessively dear. The biscuits were putrid and moldy; the bread was sold one shilling six pence per vegue (about three pounds to the vegue); the meat was sold at three shillings six pence per vegue.

The clothes and rags of the pilgrims and seamen were burnt, and the poor men remained without, and the authorities of Tor asked if the sanitary administration ought to pay for the burnt clothes of the sailors who were in the service of the Government.

On the other hand, at the quarantine of the upper Mesopotamia at Berajik and Kumluk and Bahlis, little places situated on the Euphrates, the employés organized their corruption systematically, the merchantmen of that country being despoiled in the quarantines. For instance, it is stated in the quarantine regulations that each man must pay a tax of ten piasters (about nine cents) per day; three piasters for every beast of burden for ten days and for other animals, as sheep, one piaster per day. The employés, mistakingly, probably did not observe the legal tax, but imposed three piasters per day for each beast of burden and ten piasters per day for each sheep. It is easy to imagine the complaints of the victims (without any use). I must also observe that many sharp persons passed the quarantines by means of fees and bribery.

Official news announces that cholera has made its appearance at Hama.

COREA—*Fusan—Cholera.*—The United States minister, under date of September 20, 1890, informs the State Department as follows:

I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Department, the translation of a note received a few days since from the president of the foreign office with reference to the presence of cholera at Fusan. The number of Coreans who have succumbed is not known, but the Japanese minister informed me recently that up to August 26, the last date to which particulars had been received, out of 109 of his countrymen who had been attacked, 71 had died. This is in a prominent resident Japanese population of about 3,000. The disease, after becoming more severe, appears now to be on the wane, and as the weather has become cooler we may hope there will be no recrudescence

of activity. From Fusan it worked its way northward on the road to Séoul to Taiku, and we have been expecting an outbreak in this city, but happily it has so far been averted. There have been a few sporadic cases, but nothing in the shape of an epidemic, and probably these have not been of the true Asiatic type. The same may be said of Chunulpo, where several deaths have lately occurred, but it is not believed that these have exhibited the symptoms of real cholera, and the place is now declared healthy.

I am informed that it has been exceedingly virulent in Vladivostock, where the daughter of the Russian commandant has died. Both soldiers and people have been attacked, but we have no particulars which can be relied upon.

[Inclosure.]

I have the honor to inform you that I am advised by telegraph from the superintendent of trade at Fusan, as follows:

“Cholera has been present in the Japanese settlement from the 20th of the sixth moon (August 5), and, some Japanese subjects having suffered from the disease, a hospital was consequently established (*i. e.*, a pest-house).

“In the last few days the disease has taken on a very severe character, many, both Japanese and Coreans, being afflicted, therefore the people are greatly excited; consequently, I request that some regulations be issued to prevent the Coreans from going into the Japanese settlement while the disease lasts.”

As many people are at present suffering from the disease, it will be very necessary to conform to the “Regulations for Preventing Epidemic Disease.”

JAPAN—*Cholera—Hiogo.*—The following reports, dated September 23 and October 4, 1890, have been received from the United States consul:

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Week ended September 13.....	168	91
20.....	216	129
27.....	239	69

*Nagasaki-Ken.*—The United States consul reports 132 new cases and 136 deaths from cholera during the period from September 12 to 21, inclusive. From the outbreak of the epidemic until September 21, 1890, there have been 3,328 new cases and 2,171 deaths.

*Osaka.*—The following report of cholera for the three weeks ended September 29, 1890, has been received from the United States consul, under date of October 4:

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Week ended September 15.....	1,604	1,267
22.....	1,346	1,228
29.....	883	841

INDIA—*Singapore.*—Month of August, 1890. Total deaths, 540, including fever, 152; small-pox, 1; and beri-beri, 31.

EGYPT.—Week ended September 18, 1890. Total deaths, 835, including phthisis pulmonalis, 56; enteric fever, 17; diphtheria and croup, 1; measles, 1; small-pox, 1; and whooping-cough, 1.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—*Trinidad*.—August 29 to October 11, 1890. Population of island, 189,566. Total deaths, 177. No deaths from contagious diseases. The prevailing diseases were phthisis pulmonalis, bronchitis, diarrhœa, pneumonia, and remittent fever.

DANISH WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—September 12 to October 10, 1890. Population, 13,500. Total deaths, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis 7.

The United States consul at Kingston, under date of November 11, telegraphs that the Norwegian bark *Alma* sailed for Pensacola on Monday infected with yellow fever at St. Thomas.

*Yellow fever, etc.*

CUBA—*Havana*.—Month of October, 1890. The sanitary inspector reports 704 deaths in the city during the month, including yellow fever, 32; enteric fever, 22; so-called pernicious fever, 13; paludal fevers, 6; bilious fever, 1; croup, 3; measles, 1; glanders, 3; “la grippe,” 5.

Nine of the deaths from yellow fever occurred in the military hospital among members of the army and navy, while the majority, 23, were among private individuals in different parts of the city.

*The influenza*.—“La grippe” exists here in an epidemic form, attacking large numbers of the population, and, as is seen, 5 deaths during the last month are reported from it.

BRAZIL—*Bahia*.—Under date of October 11, 1890, the United States consul reports the health of this city good, and states that the small-pox has disappeared from the towns in the interior of the State.

*Ceara*.—Month of August, 1890. Population, 33,000. Total deaths, 93, including 1 from beri-beri.

*Pernambuco*—*Small-pox*.—The United States consul reports 353 deaths from small-pox during the period from September 9 to October 13, 1890, and states that, although still prevalent, it is rapidly declining.

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
Paris	Oct. 25	2,260,945	914					15	5	23	10	8
Brussels	Oct. 18	469,459	183					1	2			
Warsaw	Oct. 11	455,852	227			10		2	18	20		
Hamburg	Oct. 11	455,000	200					4	6	6		
Amsterdam	Oct. 25	406,002	162					1	1	1	6	
Lyons	Oct. 18	401,930	126					4		2		
Leipsic	Oct. 11	305,479	436						1	4		
Leipsic	Oct. 18	305,479	477					2	5	6		
Bristol	Oct. 25	232,248	65					1				
Rotterdam	Oct. 25	203,472	62							1		
Havana	Oct. 9	200,448	154		6			6				
Havana	Oct. 18	200,448			6			6				
Havana	Oct. 25	200,448	166		12			9				
Hanover	Sept. 13	155,000	57							1		
Christiania	Oct. 18	143,300	59					1	3	8		
Sunderland	Oct. 11	136,506	60					6	2			
Funchal	Oct. 18	133,250	25			1						
Cardiff	Oct. 25	117,012	67									1
Barmen	Oct. 18	113,000	27									
Gothemburg	Oct. 19	102,782	31									
Mannheim	Oct. 18	70,000	27									
Cadiz	Oct. 11	57,157	32							1		
Cadiz	Oct. 18	57,157	45					1		2		
Cienfuegos	Oct. 20	41,191	20									
Cape Town	Oct. 1	36,000	23		1					2		
Barranquilla	Oct. 4	30,000	16									
Schiedam	Oct. 25	25,600	8									
Cardenas	Oct. 26	25,000	11									
Iquique	Sept. 20	20,000	19									
Iquique	Sept. 27	20,000	17									
Iquique	Oct. 3	20,000	16									
Cartagena	Oct. 18	16,000	10									
Matamoras	Oct. 18	16,000	9			2						
Rio Grande do Sul	Sept. 20	16,000	14			1						
Rio Grande do Sul	Sept. 27	16,000	15			1						
Sagua	Oct. 25	15,605	6									
Cape Haytien	Sept. 27	15,000	5									
Cape Haytien	Oct. 4	15,000	4									
Flushing	Oct. 25	13,200	10									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	Oct. 18	11,000	3									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	Oct. 25	11,000	2									
Guelph	Nov. 1	10,173	1									
Tuxpan	Oct. 11	9,000	18									
Tuxpan	Oct. 18	9,000	4									
Sarnia	Oct. 25	6,200	1									
Coaticook	Oct. 25	3,800	1									
Coaticook	Nov. 1	3,800	3									
Clifton	Nov. 1	3,500	1									
Amherstburg	Oct. 29	3,000	4									
Prescott	Nov. 1	2,988	1									
Monte Christi	Oct. 4	2,000	3									

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